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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1885.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Over 1,000 deaths from cholera in Spain. = Feautures of the new treaty with Spain. = Banquet in honor of Mr. Parnell in Dublin. Soldiers attacked by Irishmen in Galway. Honoring the Czar and Czarina at Kief. —— Smallpox precautions in Montreal.

DOMESTIC.—J. B. Foraker. the Republican candi-

date for Governor of Ohio, spoke at Portsmouth. — Workingmen's Assembly met in Rome, N. Y. === Dr. George W. Curry committed surcide at Red Bank; he attempted to kill Miss Susie Wescott. = Frosts in the Northwest. = The Ann Arbor Science meeting adjourned. == The Rev. Dr. Samuel W. Duncan elected president of Vassar College. — Official Agricultural Chemists Convention in Washington.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Death of a second victim in the Hoboken poisoning case. === Mrs. Grant visits her husband's tomb. - Wonderful surgical operation performed. === Ferdinand Ward's examination resumed. ==== First day of cricket between English Gentlemen and Staten Island.

Winners at Sheepshead Bay,—Jim Renwick, Sutler, Millie, Bersan, Strathspey and Wimbledon. Brooklyn club defeats Metropolitans. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41219 grains), 81.01 cents. = Stocks opened tame and for a time were steady, but later declined sharply and closed weak.

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate colder, fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 82°; lowest, 62°; average,

A speech made at Portsmouth by Judge Foraker, the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, is reported pretty fully on another page of THE TRIBUNE this morning. Its excellence, not only in treating State questions, but also those relating to National affairs, fully justifies the space devoted to it. The temperance issue especially is wisely port in regard to desired changes of the tariff, handled, and the hypocritical position of the Democrats is pointed out.

Postmasters of the first three classes are appointed by the President. They number 2,332, and since the Senate adjourned in the spring Mr. Cleveland has made changes in 487 of them. According to all reports the work is to go on faster when the Administration gets back to Washington from its fishing excursion. The other postmasters, those of the fourth class, who may be removed by the Postmaster-General, number nearly 50,000. It is the distribution of these places among the hungry and thirsty Democrats that keeps Mr. Vilas and his assistants so busy during these

The examination of the Texan, Holland, who put a bullet into "Sawdust Tom," has brought ont a detailed description of the way unprincipled men take advantage of other men equally unprincipled, by the pretended sale of counterfeit money. Of course the victim of the swindle rarely says anything about it, nor does he often resort to a pistol, as the cowboy did on Monday. But the incident in question shows that it is by no means certain that the swindlers and their victims will always escape punishment. Yet so great a temptation is it among dishonest people to get much illegal gain with little risk that doubtless the "counterfeit" sawdust game will continue to flourish as long as any one is willing to play it.

Am Ende, the druggist of Hoboken, whose mistake in filling a prescription caused the death of two young women, has much less excuse for his error than it was generally supposed he would have. He was talking with some men, he says, when the prescription was banded in, and, being much interested in the conversation, took down the wrong jar of drugs. The plain inference is that he did not even look at the receptacle in his hand, or te must have seen his mistake. This is as fair a specimen of culpable carelessness as has recently been put on record. How a man who could make a mistake like this ever gained a reputation for great carefulness is not easily

Social exclusiveness can easily be pushed to a most offensive point; but it is only common sense to be a little reserved with peculiar persons, especially if they have unhappy domestic records. If, for instance, the Wescott family had remembered this when making acquaintances at Red Bank this summer, they would have been spared considerable annoyance. Dr. Curry, who attempted to kill a member of that estimable family yesterday, and then shot himself, was erratic, moody and decidedly unconventional. These characteristics must have appeared in the course of his acquaintance with Wescott tamily, and then if they had acted on the hint thus afforded the tragedy might have been avoided.

The name of the Hon. A. B. Hepburn is to be added to the list of those well-informed politicians who insist that great pains must be taken by the Republican party in this State this fall in selecting its legislative candidates. His sentiments may be read in a talk with him reported elsewhere. Voters should think the matter over and see if the man who represented them

last winter or any other winter at Albany was faithful to the trust reposed in him. If the facts are against him, he is precisely one of the men who should not be chosen to return this year. Mr. Hepburn's views are in harmony with those often expressed in these columns. If proper nominations are not made this fall it will not be for lack of good advice and fair warning to the constituencies.

Seldom have so many people gathered in the neighborhood of New-York to see a game of cricket as assembled yesterday on the grounds of the Staten Island Club to watch the visiting Englishmen defeat the Americans. Between two and three thousand spectators were there. The Americans played for all they were worth, and at the end of the first innings the score was sixty-two runs for them and ninety-one for the visitors. Then the Englishmen went in and made twenty-five runs with the loss of only one wicket. So far, it may be said to be an even game; but shrewd observers yesterday gained the impression from watching the sport that the English eleven were not trying to do muchexcept, perhaps, the parson who doubtless always plays as conscientiously as he plays skil-fully.

THE PROTEST OF MANUFACTURERS. The Democrats want National prosperity. The Administration cannot escape a keen desire for the restoration of business health. It has promised the people prosperity, and has assured them that the depression of industry which has prevailed for some years has been due to Republican misconduct or unwisdom. It knows that the hopes of deluded people helped to turn the scale in the last Presidential campaign, and gave the Democratic party its success. It must answer those hopes or it will be held responsible. It must somehow secure the public prosperity, the revival of industry and trade, or it will be beaten. And it will be beaten because it will deserve beating, if it continues to increase industrial depression, as it has done thus far, by ignorant or partisan meddling with the business interests of the country. The Administration could not be blamed if it merely failed to perform impossibilities. But it will be blamed, and not by ignorant people only, if instead of merely failing to do what no Administration could do, it meddles and disturbs and causes increased depression. The promised prosperity does not come

True, there is talk of it on paper, and all the Democratic journals have tried to persuade us, week after week for some months past, that everything was about to "boom" again. Yet the actual business does not increase more than the population of the country, and does not compare favorably even with that of last year. The exchanges last week at all the clearing houses in the country were smaller by eight per cent than those of the corresponding week last year. Outside of New-York, there has of late been a small increase, scarcely greater than the growth of population would require, which has been partly due to the more active speculation in products. Meanwhile, the prices of many leading commodities remain extraordinarily low, and producers are disheartened, and a great number of manufacturing establishments remain closed. Does the Administration wish to know the cause? Some of the cause may be found in its own acts, and in the conduct of the party it represents. The fears and the threats of a change of the tariff have been one important cause. The disturbance of foreign trade by new and bungling postal arrangements, and by changes of diplomatic agents, has been an important cause. The disturbance of domestic trade by new Treasury regulations, which are rarely friendly to home industries, has been considerable. Far more potent than anything that has yet been done is the fear that more will be done in the same direction.

of tariff agitation by the action of the convention of manufacturers of Rhode Island. Being asked by the Secretary of the Treasury to rea serious cause of commercial depression. They point to the fact that the circulars sent out imply that the Administration seeks some change, and contemplates recommending to Congress a general overhauling of the tarift. The tone and the expressions of these circulars imply that the Administration is disposed to recommend changes in the direction of oldfashioned Democratic theories. The manufacturers resolve that this sort of thing does harm They are unquestionably right, for all such agitation does harm; it deters buyers, because it gives the hope that a change of duties may presently bring lower prices, and it disheartens and disceurages producers for the same reason. Yet the Administration itself is agitating now, and Congress will agitate still more next winter. The Democratic majority will unquestionably be controlled in caucus by the same body of free-traders which favored Mr. Morrison's blundering and mischievous bill last year. Whether the Administration recommends any thing or nothing, it is certain that the party majority will agitate. The fear of action by Congress, the fear of changes which cannot be anticipated, and for which therefore neither manufacturers por traders can make calculations, will inevitably disturb business until those fears have been completely removed.

GENERAL BUTLER AND THE CATTLE LANDS.

It is reported that General Butler has in some way become the representative of the cattle companies and cattle kings, who have been unlawfully occupying lands in the Indian Territory. Not long ago, when the Administration began to make war upon what was supposed to be a Republican abuse of power, it was astonished to discover that many of the prominent men who were most largely interested in these leases of cattle lands were active Democratic politicians or influential Democratic millionaires. Some of them have been mentioned, and are recognized as influential Democrats in this State. But the President, either because he was not in harmony with the political interests which these men represented. or because he had previously committed himself and could not creditably change his policy, refused to listen to the earnest protests made by a strong delegation of Democratic politicians and rich men, and decided that the cattle must be removed from the Indian Territory within forty days. The selection of General Butler to act in behalf of those who have failed or refused to obey the proclamation appears to indicate a determination to test the matter in the courts, and by legal proceedings to delay if possible the enforcement of the President's orders. Presumably General Butler is acting as an attorney, and it will be very convenient for many of the Democrats interested if their names can be kept from public consideration and criticism by the employment of a skilled attorney as their representative.

The question arises whether the nomination of Mr. Cooper for Governor in this State may not be deliberately urged as an act of antagonism to the Administration. Mr. Cooper is known to be intimately associated with some of the conspicuous and wealthy Democrats who are mentioned as having large interests in the

ministration discredited by the nomination and election of a Democrat representing the interests upon which it has made war. General Butler is supposed to have considerable political influence in this State, and especially with a class of men who were not enthusiastic in the support of President Cleveland when a candidate. If General Butler's interest in the Indian cattle leases involves his active participation in the management of the political campaign in New-York, the combination of forces against the Administration is likely to be strong. With Mr. Tilden offended, and the power of the Custom House used to manufacture delegates for Mr. Cooper, and the power of the Democratic millionaires employed in the same direction, and the influence of General Butler with the Tammany Democrats, President Cleveland may have considerable fun ahead of him.

A "RETURN" THAT IS TO BE DEPRE-CATED.

The services of the fool-killer seem to be badly needed in the fair county of Schuyler. The Schuyler Democrats have been holding a convention and the perusal of the resolution which they adopted eulogizing President Cleveland compels the conclusion that their postoffice addresses ought to be sent to the foolkiller without delay. In this resolution the people are congratulated on "the return through the wise Administration of President Cleveland to an honest, just and economica administration of National affairs." turn," as thus used, is very good-positively delicious. The Republican Administration from 1861 to 1885 evidently was neither honest, just nor economical in the opinion of these Schuyler Democrats. O, no. Ever since Mr. Lincoln was first inaugurated they have been sitting up nights praying for a "return" to the honesty, the justice, the economy that bade the world farewell when the Democratic Administration of James Buchanan went out. We trust that these Schuyler observers may be mistaken and that there has been no "return" of this sort. If there has been, then Heaven help these United States of America.

For a "return" to Democratic honesty would call for the spectacle of a Cabinet official plundering the public treasury. A "return' to Democratic justice would mean that this Administration should consent to National dishonor in order to serve the cause of oppression in its most abhorrent form. A "return" to Democratic economy could only be accomplished by a blow at the public credit which would make a six per cent Government bond sell for eighty-nine cents on the dollar.

Every good citizen, no matter what his polities, sincerely hopes that Mr. Cleveland's Administration is going to be honest, just and conomical. It would be a bad thing for the country if it should come short in either of these three particulars. But let a common prayer go up that there may be no "return" to the state of things that went out when the Republicans came in. When they come to think the matter all over, maybe our Schuyler brethren will lead in the prayer.

A PHYSICIAN'S SECRET.

A pathetic story is told by the English medical journals. Dr. Warburg compounded for many years a valuable remedy for malarious diseases, which was especially useful in tropical climates. General Gordon, when he was Governor-General of the Soudan, declared that he owed his life to it, and the English medical profession came to regard it as one of the most powerful febrifuges. Professor W. C. Maclean appealed to Dr. Warburg to reveal the secret of its composition for the benefit of medical science. The request was heeded and the The Administration may judge of the effect formula, which had previously been a wellguarded secret, was published in The Lancet. The consequences were disastrous to the inventor's fortunes. Druggists in England and India prepared the remedy themselves and the current threats of a change of the tariff are with his secret, and his profits went to the wholesale and retail drug trade. The Government of India made a grant of \$1,000 to him in token of its appreciation of the value of the remedy. Otherwise the world was indifferent to his fate. He is now in destitute circumstances at the age of eighty-one, and the English medical journals are making appeals to the profession to relieve his poverty. The Medical Record, in which we find the de-

tails of this interesting case, readily concedes the hardship and personal sacrifice of the man, who gave to "tropical medicine a powerful weapon to contend with a disease that kills twice as many victims as cholera and smallpox put together." It returns, however, an emphatic negative to the question: "Shall a physician keep secret his formulæ?" It maintains that whatever injustice may fall upon the individual, it would be demoralizing to the prolession and injurious to the public if physicians attempted to make secrets of their favorite and most helpful remedies. We suppose that this view would be sustained by the general judgment of the medical profession that all remedies and methods of treatment should form a common stock in trade in the interest of prolonging and protecting human life. Nevertheless there does not seem to be any valid reason for discriminating between a medical and a mechanical inventor. One ought not to be expected to be a philanthropist when the other is protected in his rights and well remunerated for his skill and enterprise. Certainly, if Dr. Warburg revealed his secret in response to appeals from the medical profession, he has a valid claim upon it for generous consideration in his declining years of poverty.

SILVER NOT WANTED. The Treasury officials are sadly confessing that silver does not go into circulation as tney had hoped. The people do not want it, they say. Last week the Sub-Treasury here managed to put into circulation only \$194,100 in silver currency. But instead of silver, the banks are calling urgently for five-dollar bills, because the Treasury refuses to put out smaller notes. The refusal to supply the small notes desired is a vexatious disturbance, to which the Administration seems to be prompted by its desire to force the people to take the silver small change off its hands. But the attempt to force the fractional silver into circulation has proved a ridiculous failure. The comparison of amounts in the Treasury proves that only \$470,246 of the stuff has been added to the circulation during the past four weeks, as the result of all the efforts of the Administration itself, and of the banks which have consented to help it out of its difficulties.

Thus the banks of New-York are left to contemplate the prospect that Congress may not suspend the silver coinage, as the Treasury Department assured them that it would. But it may prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from giving the banks legal-tenders for their fractional silver, on which they have kindly loaned gold. If Congress is in the humor to criticise the Secretary, it is not unlikely that the burden will fall on the banks, and that they Indian cattle leases. These men, having been | will be left with \$10,000,000 in fractional

deprived by the action of the Administration of silver, which the 7,000 banks and bankers of large anticipated profits, are in a fighting the interior, to whom they have applied by cirhumor. It would please them to see the Ad- cular, do not want at any price. It is whispered that the Treasury gave assurance, before this loan was effected, that after the meeting of Congress the fractional silver would be redeemed in legal-tenders if the banks did not wish to retain it. But there is a question whether such a redemption would be held warranted under the existing law, and in any case the course of the Treasury in obtaining money from the banks in a peculiar way will be sure to attract Congressional attention, and will lead the advocates of silver coinage to urge hostile legislation. The fact is that the ban's of New-York were a trifle hasty in assuming that the promise of the Treasury was quite as good as gold. They were a trifle hasty in assuming that the assurance of this Administration was quite as good as a law of Congress.

> It is only by such episodes as the murder of the gambler Davies that glimpses are to be caught of the underground stream of crime. It is not unusual for criminals to die possessed of large wealth, and it would be less rare save for the law of nature that quickly disposes of wealth easily won.

It begins to look as if Commissioner Eaton had surrendered to the Custom House crowd.

Speaking of political "bosses," Mr. Parnell seems to be the most effective and successful one of this generation. The politics of three-quarters of Ireland are now subject to his direct personal control, and there may be enough doubtful constituencies in England to enable him to defeat the Liberals by throwing the weight of the Irish vote on the Conservative side. Mr. Parnell's career has been a stormy one and he has made his share of mistakes But take him at his best and he is a man of genuine force, a born leader of men, and without a rival in the United Kingdom in the art of political organ-

The more we read the comments of the Demo cratic press on the outcome of the meeting of the Republican State Committee, the better satisfied we are that the committee understood its business and that the Republicans are going to carry the State this fall.

Is it to counteract the prevalent opinion that Surveyor Beattie is an opponent to Civil Service reform that he has ordered an examination of applicants for the office of restaurant-keeper at the Custom House? Harry Eberth and George Ludwig, protégés of "\$999" Thompson, have signified their intention of competing for the place, and have been asked to present testimonials of character. They will be expected to tell what proportion of hash is made from collar buttons, and whether they will furnish the eaters of it with combs; also, whether they can furnish a better recipe for bouillon soup than that of the Frenchman: "Two buckets of water and one ongyong makes good soup de boolyong."

The question is: Is an Administration that succeeds in antagonizing one business industry after another entitled to much credit on strict business

According to a correspondent of The Chicago Herald, " out in Franksville, Racine County, many farmers have built caves into which they and their families crawl when the heavens are overcast or the wind blows with unusual violence." It is sus pected that before Mr. Cleveland leaves the Adirondacks he will dig out for himself such a cave. Aiready the Democratic heavens have become overcast with black clouds; already the winds of Democratic dissent from the Cleveland policy have begun to blow with unusual violence. It looks as if by the end of the year the President would feel like retreating into a good deep cave and hauling the cave in after him.

Theatrical managers seem to be having a good deal of trouble with injunctions and other orders of court restraining them from producing foreign plays. They can best get rid of these annoyances by putting on American plays. Perhaps we have no conspicuously excellent playwright, but it would certainly be difficult to turn out more wretched stuff than the greater part of these imported dramas.

PERSONAL

Ex-Governor Perham, of Maine, is seriously fil. The Hon. Joseph Medill, of The Chango Tribune, is

travelling with his wife and daughter in Oregon. Thomas E. Murphy, son of Francis Murphy, has arrived at home in Pittsburg after a long temperance

Secretary Lamar raughs at the idea of his bealth being anatred by close attention to business.

The old New-England family of Hayden will hold a

The Hon. Frankila B. Gowen will arrive in this country about September 15, to take part in the Pennsylvania raffroad war.

The Madgeburger Zeitung wants advantage to be taken of the present "restoration" of the Wittenberg Schloss-Kirche, to settle the much-disputed question concerning Luther's grave. According to the widely-received legend, which is illustrated by Teich's picture in the church, Deke Aivs, at the capitulation of Wittenberg in 1547, desecrated the tomb of the Reformer. When Emperor Charles V., after the capitulation, visited Luther's grave, Alva petitioned the monarch to allow him to have Luther's corpse dug up, burned, and the him to have Luther's corpse dug up, burned, and the ashes thrown into the Eibe. It was then that the Emperor made his memorable reply, "I do not wage war with the dead, but with the living." It is now questioned whether the famous speech has any historical veracity, for it is not recorded by either of he contemporaries who would have been most likely to record it had they known of it. Luther's best friend, Bugenhagen, or the conscientious chronicler, Med. But the lexend has been further developed by the assertion that Alva, in spite of the Emperor's prohibition, ordered the corpse of the detested nereslarch to be dug up. There is now an opportunity, such as will not occur again, to examine the grave, and settle for all time whether the body of Luther was infamously "translated."

The Sherman family are to hold a reunion with John

The Sherman family are to hold a reunion with John Sherman at Mansfield the first week in September. The Sherman Brigade, in which Senator John Sherman was a Colonel, will hold its rounion at Odell's Lake, Lakeville, O., on the same dates. The brigade was composed o the 64th and 65th Ohio Infantry, McLaughlin Squadron Cavairy and 6th Ohio Light Artillery. Senator 8 and General W. T. Sherman will go over to the camp from Mansfield on September 2 and address the veterans. President Hayes, Generals Straight, Leggett, Barnett, Noyes and possibly General Sheridan are to be gueste of the day, making one of the notable reumons of the

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

When it was reported a few days ago that Alfred R Conkling, a nephow of the ex-Senator, had challenged a heutenant in the Navy to tight a duel, it was cruelly remarked that he was familiar with the "Laws for the better government of the Navy," and had no fear of the Those laws provide that "Such punishment as result. These laws provide that a court martial may adjudge may be inflicted on any person in the Navy who sends or accepts a challenge to fight a duel, or acts as second in a duel." Every officer in the service realizes that the least punishment for such standard silver, and only \$105,400 in fractional | an offence would be dismissal from the service. As a rule the officers of the Navy are too proud of their official and social position to suffer a double degradation-that of being a party to a duel, and dismissal from the serv ice for a gross violation of the prescribed laws.

loe for a gross violation of the prescribed laws.

First Portor (on the Slow and shady Line)—"Got any goods over there, Bill!"

Second Porter (on the Drag and Dismal Line)—"Yes."

First Porter—"Any perishables!"

Second Porter—"Yes."

First Porter—"What are they!"

Second Porter—"One tin of varnish, two empty hampers and a fender."

First Porter—"Let 'em perish!"—[London Moonshine

The weather of the past week has been pretty rong on the summer resorts, but a great boon to the mult tudes who are forced to remain in town. However, the watering-places are still well patronized, in expectation of the usual suitry fortnight in September.

UNDER A TRUNK. The baggage smasher meets his foes With courage noble and with maney blows; He smites the trunks from right to left, And laughs triumphant over size and heft

He has no fear of straps or locks, He botleves in hitting mighty knocks; "Down with the baggaze," is his cry, As round about the splinters fly. When some day he's put under ground, And no more can be jumping round, A broken trunk above his head Should show to all his earthly bed. - Bostou Budget

The death has just taken place in Greenwich Union Infirmary of Annie Parker, are thirty-five, who has been over 400 times charged before the magistrates at Greenwich Police Court with drunkenness, but nover with

was always exceedingly well conducted in prison, and shortly before her death she sent a letter to Mr. Marsham, the magner death she sent a letter to Mr. Marsham, the magner death she sent a letter to Mr. Marsham for kindnesses, and acknowledging that her life had been misspent. On one occasion a lady took her to Canada, with a view to her reformation, but she could nover resist intoxicating drink.—[Lendon Standard.

It is hard to satisfy some people. An admirer rece gave the Editor of The Pioneer (Fla.) Ragic, a present a cow and a calf; and the week after he had a leader in his paper, beginning, " Now, who will give us a horse

He probably wants to look a gift horse in the mouth.

Herman C, Rees, of the firm of George L. Kestner & Co., roturned home on Saturday from Lancaster County. At Millersville he received a German Bible, which at one time belonged to his father, but for a number of years had been in the possession of his uncie, Charles Frederick Rees, of that place, whose death occurred recently. It was his uncle's dying wish that he should have the Bible. The holy book is in an excellent state of presery atton, and printed in Wurtemburg in the year 1704. In addition to the text of the Scriptures, it contains a genealogical table and history of the Earls and Dukes of Wurtemburg from the year 1419 to 1677. It abounds in fine steel engravings and elaborate maps. One thousand dollarswould not buyit of its present owner.—[Lancaster (Penn.) New Era.

A journal "devoted to the interest of banks and bankers," says: "Want of confidence accounts for half of the business failures of to-day." Is this paying the way for Ferd Ward II. !

The olive crop in Italy this year is estimated to be

SEASONABLE RHYMES. There's a banging of pianos,
And the lofty pitched sopranos
Once more awake the echoes with their sere
What an awful din they're making!
'Tis a sign there's no mistaking
That the darlings are returning from the be Ha! ha! Ho! ho!

Ha! ha! Ho! ho!

The aweltering days have fied.
The heat no more we deread.
With comfort in our easy chairs we rock us;
Cool weather's coming fast,
The cholera sears is past,
And the juicy watermelon is innocous.
They Soon Ferget Their Naive Tongue.
The maiden's coming from Parce—
She's been there seven weeks—
And with a foreign accent she
Her native language speaks.
And when she comes across the foam
She'll answer in this way
To your effusive welcome home;
"Aw! Parlez yous Francais!"
—(Boston Ce

From time to time the British Sovereign confers the honor of Knighthood on some more or less promine harmless set of fellows, and the people appear to view their titular honors with calm indifference. But The Toronte Globe never grows tired of easting ridicule on the practice, and whenever a new Knight is made it hastens to re mind him what an exceedingly small potato he is after

In its coming exposition St. Louis expects to throw Chicago entirely in the shade.

The slaughter of birds in the name of fashion contin ues. At a single dealer's in London there were sold between December, 1884, and April, 1885, no less than 6,828 birds of paradise, 4,974 Impeyan pheasants, 404,464 West Indian and Brazilian birds, and 356,389 East Indian birds of various kinds. One woman of fashion purchased the skins of a thousand humming birds for a ball-dress. Another had a dress trimmed with the skins of five hundred canaries. The taste that demands such adornments is a savage one, akin to that which revels in the spectacle of a bull-fight.

Three gentiemen from Pennsylvania are looking up the adaptability of St. Simon's Island for tobacco growing. They are experienced tobacco growers. Twenty-five others are ready to engage in the cultivation of the weed should these gentlemen report favorably.—[Savannah (Ga.) Nows.

THE DRAMA. "OLD LAVENDER."

New-York has known something of "Old Lavender" before, but little of the play or the iast night. Mr. Harrigan has wholly transformed the one act farce which formerly went under that name and it is now, not a carefully developed and symmetrical drama, but a series of most life-like and entertaining sketches of certain phases of New-York life. It abounds in jolly music quaint phrases, in the catching fun and the lively pas-eages which have done so much for the success of Mr. Harrigan's local plays. It has pathos as well, and ture which the author-actor gives us of the warmhearted, whole-souled boon companion brought by the wrong-doing of others to the clutch of severest poverty and distress, touches the source of tears, though the cheery manner in which he bears misfortune, and the gretesque way he has of putting his moralizing, go to the springs of laughter. Few men on the stage could play such a part as Edward Harrigan plays this, with a finish, a synpathy, a delicacy that are admirable. "Old Lavender" strong melodramatic effects also. The action drags a a little in the third act and the dialogue is unduly prolonged. Mr. Harrigan will see the need there

of the pruning-kulfe.

The bright, spacious, attractive house which has been made out of the rambling, ill-proportioned staucture at made out of the rambling, ill-proportioned staucture at Thirty fifth-st. and Broadway was full to the doors, and the welcome which the manager-playwright-actor received was of the heartiest sort. Every one in the house was a friend and a friend who was eager to express gratification and gladness. All the well-known mombers of the strong company which Mr. Harrigan has gathered were cordially greeted, but the biggest and broadest and longest waves of applicates were, naturally and properly, for Mr. Harrigan himself. The play pleased the people greatly—that was as plain as could be. The songs set hands and feet irresistibly in motion The dances and movements were full of variety and snap. The dialogue had much that was bright, freel and strong. Besides the excellent work of Mr. Harrigan praise is due to John Wild for his extremely clever playing as Smoke; to Dan Colyer for the way in which he put a typical New-York street boy before the audience; to M. J. Bradley for his old and amning Martin Reilig; to Mrs. Annie Yeomans, for her Moher Crawford; and to others for competent and careful contributions to the general success. Miss Stella doniface, as leading juvenile, fully answered the requirements of the place and the play. The scenery was well done and all the details were presented with rare completeness. Mr. Harrigan is a thorough-solng manager. His company, one and all, were well drilled. They knew what they had to do and did it well.

THE STATE CANVASS.

The Amsterdam Recorder thinks "it would not be surprising if John H. Starin should prove the most available man for Governor that the Republicans this year can select." The Recorder also suggests Congressman George West for the same position.

The Rochester Herald : "There are probably more than a thousand Republicans in this State who would fill that office [the Governorship] creditably to themselves and spicuous of the number Senator Evarts and Judge Noah Davis. Either of these eminent men would worthly fill the highest office in this State or in the Republic. There is Chauncey Depew also. What a brilliant Governor he would make."

The Converneur Free Press makes some level-headed remarks in regard to a local contest. It says: "In this Assembly district the contest for member has been quite spirited, but we hope that nothing but fair politica

Most of the delegates thus far elected to the Demooratic State Convention would appear to favor Hill for Governor. The Pyracuse Journal contradicts the report that Sen-

ator McCarthy has entered into any combination wit Mr. Drexel looking to the nomination of the latter for Governor with McCarthy as Lieutenant-Governor. "As far as McCarthy is concerned," says The Journal, "a simple inquiry as to the foundation for the story brought from him an unqualified denial."

In urging the nomination of A. A. Yates, of Scheacctady, for Senator in the XVIIIth District, The Union of that city remarks: "Ex-Judge Yates is a man of brains. His service as captain in the army, as Judge of Schencetady County, and in many a memorable law case has proved it. That he is an orater all the district knows."

The first choice of The Auburn Advertiser for Governor is General Carr. Hamilton Harris, ex-Mayor Judson and Robert D.

williams, are among the names suggested for member-ship in the Republican State Committee, for the Al-bany district, in place of Judge Draper, resigned. Assuming that "the Mohawk Valley is entitled to a place on the State ticket this fall," The Amsterdam Sen-

tinel asks the Democrats to run ex-Congressman Wemple

The enlargement of the Republican State Convention is very generally commended by the Republican press.

Many of his friends are urging John Birdsall to make a canvass for the Republican nomination for the Senate in the Queens-Suffolk District. Mr. Birdsail represented the district in 1880-81.

A brother of ex-Senator Marvin is talked of for the Senatorship, on the Republican side, in the XXIVth District. District.

The movement looking to the return of Senator John
I. Gilbert and Assemblyman N. M. Ourtle to the Legis-lature seems to be constantly gaining strength.

It is rumored at Albany that Controller Chapin will

that position, and run L. Plangural, of Control

CHARACTER IN POLITICS.

A. B. HEPBURN ON THE STATE CONTEST. THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION LARGELY DEPENDE

ON THE CAMDIDATE—LEGISLATIVE CAMDIDATES PRON AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIMPS CANTON, N. Y., Aug. 29.—A. Barton He CANTON, N. Y., Aug. 29.—A. Barton Heburn, the chairman of a committee of the Assembly add such therough work in 1879 in investigating oplaints against the railroads as to lead to the creations. A Railroad Commission, is a resident of this village. Hepburn also is entitled to political remembrance as an eclient Bank Superintendent. To-day he was visited by a Tribune correspondent and asked what was the drift of political opinion in St. Lawrence County.

"I have been so busy with my various business interests," he replied, "that I have given little attention to politics and know very little of its condition in this county oven, except what I get from the new papers. I shall, of course, take that interest that every good citizen ought to as the time for action approaches."

"What have you to say about the issues in the pensing canvass in this State?"

"Well, what are the issues! The two leading particulars not divided by any principle, nor indeed policy, as far as State politics are concerned. Upon the questless of protection to American labor and American industries, the attitude of the Republican party is pronounced and well defined; that of the Democratic party is a straddle, or has been up to the present time. Doubt less President Cleveland in his coming message, and Congress in its subsequent action, will give to the Democratic party a standing on this question and furnish as issue in National politics in the future.

"As to all questions coming within the power of the State Government to regulate, both pas

"As to all questions coming within the power of the State Government to regulate, both pas-ties profess the same views. Economy and honesty in the administration of affairs, reforming and placing on a business basis the Civil Ser-vice, fostering and protection of labor and capital—the suppression of crime and all traffics that lead to its commission are propositions which all favor, and the question for voters to determine is, which party if entrusted with power will most faithfully and efficiently

"This is the question that intelligent independent voters will ask themselves.

"And there are lots of independent voters, with a tendency to increase. In the absence of sharply defined political issues it is always so. What a party has done ts record—is potent in determining the action of voters. And the record of the Republican party upon questions of temperance and morals, economy and reform of the public service and the broader questions of foreign and domestic policy of the Nation, when contrasted with the record of the Democratic party, must predispose voters to support its nominees. But the issues upon which the Republican party has made its record are mainly settled. The tension of party feeling over questions of a political or financial nature; growing out of the War has relaxed with the practical adjustment of those questions. We are in a period of relaxation, and people are inclined to judge a party, not so much by its past as by its pres-

ent pledges for its future." "What type of man should be the Republican candidate for Governor I"

for so much in a candidate as at present. William M. Evarts, the poorest of politicians, was elected to the United States Senate against the determined efforts of the best and most astute political managers in the State. And why! Because his overmastering ability and un-blemished character, demonstrated through a long and successful career, realized the public judgment of what constitutes a Senator. And if the Republican candidate for Governor is elected this fall it will be because in his record and in himself he fills the measure of manhood fixed by public judgment as meet to discharge the duties of Executive

of a State embracing nearly 6,000,000 of people. "In the absence of well-defined political issues the fight will be made on its candidates. Mediocrity won's do. Political platforms are generally believed to be a jugglery of words, a political drag-net cast to catch as many elements of strength as possible. The voters will more than ever read a party's platform in its candidates, and its future in their character. Our candidate must be a man of the first magnitude, and a man whose life has demonstrated that fact-not necessarily in public life-He may be a merchant prince or other business man who has made himself known to the public through commercial channels, as Charles S. Smith, Cornellus N. Bliss, Legrand F. Cannon. Politics as well as right en-force this necessity. This is equally true of all candi-dates to be voted for this fall."

"What do you think of the suggestion to increase the

nembership of the Legislature ! " "I think it would be unwise. Public sentiment is very much like a pendulum. It oscillates. Dissatisfied with existing affairs, it seeks a change. Until 1821 the Governor's term of office was three years. Thinking him not sufficiently amenable to public sentiment, the Constituyears, and severely curtailed his power of appointment The constitutional amendment of 1824 increased the term to three years, and very materially increased his veto power and power of appointment. The whole tendency of constitutional amendment and legislation of power and fix responsibility for its exercise. Now I otice many of the press take kindly to the suggestion to increase the number of our legislators. Certainly the larger the body the less the individual responsibility of each member. I notice in one interview which The Taisune has published, it was argued in effect that it is only

each member. I notice in one interview which THE TRISUME has published, it was argued in effect that it is only necessary to buy seventeen Senators in order to enactor obstruct legislation, and if the body were larger it would cost more and hence be mere difficult and ies frequent. "What an argument this universal assumption that there is no virtue in public life! And yet, with the charges of corruption against our legislators so repeatedly made, it is easily accounted for. Where flagrant corruption exists it would seem to be possible for the press, and hence its duty to do so, to single out and brand the individuals guilty, instead of making general charges against the legislators as abody. In all legislative bodies the initiatory and feal work of legislation is done by comparatively low, very few, mombers. The others take their legislators as they take their diner, by looking over the bill of fare and selecting or rejecting as their judgment dictates. Certainly no greater efficiency in legislation which now exists in the County Boards of Supervisors, and the constitutional prohibitions against local legislation on the part of the Legislature, it cannot be pretended that the local inferests of all sections of the State have not adequate representation at present. The most stringent provisions that pen can indict against corruption in office and at the polls, coupled with the averest penalties, are aircady incorporated into our constitution and our statutes. All that remains to do is to bring offenders within the pale of these penalties. And in our Legislature, as now constituted, it is easier to expose corrupt men to prosecution, or to local condemnation by their constituents, than if the membership were increased. Turn on the lights. Let us know whathe usw rthy servants are. No member favors corrupt legislation immediately affecting his constituency hence his constituency have no immediate knowledge of his unfaithfulness. Fix upon cach member the responsibility for his action and then trust reach constituency

"What do you think of the Civil Service reform movement?"

I think the best Civil Service regulation is the fact that the party out of power is constantly indicting the party in power and bringing it to trial at each recurring election. All possible evidence, pro and con, is adduced, the ablest arguments made; and the people, the great court of last renort under our form of government, is thus can bled to render an intelligent verdict. There is a necessity of removing the offices, apart from those whose possession is easential in carrying out the policy of an Administration, from political manipulation, and securing their administration in the business interests of the Government. While the people will surely condemn the hypocrisy of this Administration for its lofty profession of Civil Service reform, while the appointment unil grinds out over one hundred appointees daily, they will insist that the law enacted by the Republican party be maintained and improved

appointees daily, they will Insist that the law enacted by the Republican party be maintained and improved as experience shall suggest.

"We only lost New-York by a mistake, or misfortune rather, last fail, and with no mistakes in our nominees and our platform this year, success is reasonably cer-tain."

MRS. PIERRE LORILLARD'S BALL.

NEWPORT, Sept. 1 (Special) .- Oue of the finest balls of the season was given to-night by Mrs.
Pierre Lorillard at her villa at Ochre Point. Three
hundred guests were present. The ball-room, sixty feet
long and about thirty wide, and as many in height, prelong and about thirty wide, and as many in height, pre-sented a brilliant appearance, lighted as it was with at loast 300 lights. The orenestra was hid by tropical plants. Guests instead of entering the ball-ron from the first floor accounted outside staircases and descended by private staircases after arranging their toliets. The ball-room was handsomely decorated with choice cut flowers in pots, tropical plants, and rare tapestries. It was encircled with a border or rope of red and with flowers. A profusion of wild flowers was used for cea-tre pieces. The frant entrance was decorated with plants, and Turkish rugs led from the door to a covered carriage entrance. The grounds extending to the ocean were brilliantly illuminated.

A WEDDING IN HARLEM.

A quiet home wedding took place at No. 121 West One-hundred and twenty stath at yesterday after noon, the contracting parties being Miss Heien A. Perrine, of Jerseyville, Ill., and Elmer C. Der, of Prince ton, N. J. The Kev. W. N. Ogborn officiated. Among other present were, Mrs. Amelia Vandorne and daughters. James Mathews, Miss Donie Mathews, John W. Fielder, partner of Mr. Dey; Enoch Dey, and Frank Bayliss. After the wedding the couple started on a tour to Pulladelphia, Washington, Chicago and Jerseyvillo. West One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st. yesterday after

Ex-Senator William M. Gwin, of California who is sick at the New-York Hotel, was much bette yesterday. Henry Cranston, proprietor of the hotel and